

The Chicago Eagle

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The Chicago Eagle is devoted to
 National, State and Local Politics;
 to the publication of Municipal,
 State, County and Sanitary District
 news; to comment on people in
 public life; to clean baseball and
 sports; and to the publication of
 General Political Information.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

STUCKART AFTER TAX DODGERS.

County Treasurer Henry Stuckart announced that he intended to make public a list of persons delinquent in payment of personal property taxes.

"I'll see if I can shame 'em a bit," he said. "These delinquents, I think, owe the county about \$300,000."

"The bills range from \$500 to \$2,700—not the value of the property but the amount of taxes. I don't know why the state's attorney's office hasn't prosecuted them for non-payment. The statutes give the county treasurer power to levy on the personal property of those who fail to pay personal taxes. This law hasn't been enforced heretofore, but next year I'm going to enforce it as to these chronic delinquents."

"Mr. Stuckart is referring to the taxes levied in 1915 and due since Jan. 1, 1916," said Assistant State's Attorney Charles Center Case, Jr. "Those bills will be sent to us Jan. 1 next for prosecution. We bring thousands of suits on delinquent personal property taxes every year."

NOT AN "OFFICIAL ORGAN."

The Chicago Eagle is not an "official organ."

It is not the organ of any political party.

It is not the organ of any faction.

It is not the organ of any boss or set of bosses.

It is not the organ of any officeholder or set of officeholders.

PROTECT HONEST BANKS.

A stringent State law is needed to regulate the establishment of banks.

There are too many wild-cat financial schemes now in existence in Chicago.

Not wishing to compete with the big banks, irresponsible people are starting up small banks in the outlying districts of Chicago, from time to time. This practice has had disastrous results upon the business and financial interests of the entire city. Many hundred small business men and traders have been ruined by this class of institutions.

This nefarious practice should be stopped and the only way to stop it is by municipal legislation.

A provision ought to be made in the city charter authorizing the city under its police power to regulate the establishment of banks and creating in pursuance of this work a board for the examination of all proposed new banking concerns. Such a board should be given ample power to examine into the financial standing of the promoters of these institutions, and none should be allowed to be licensed unless such as could show assets ample for the carrying on of their business, sufficient to cover the amount of their deposits, and sound and substantial enough to thoroughly protect their depositors.

There can be no question as to the right and the justice of the city to exercise such power under a properly constructed charter provision. If the city has the right to regulate plumbers, to regulate engineers, to regulate the electrical business, to regulate pawnbrokers and the scores of other business enterprises and industries over which it exercises unquestioned supervising powers, it certainly has a perfect right to regulate the banking business, which is of far more importance than anything in the line of business in the city, because upon the legitimate and honest business methods of these institutions depends the welfare of the entire city in its business and commercial life. While methods of a contrary kind indulged in by small, irresponsible speculative concerns only result in failures that involve injuriously the interests of the entire community. How often have we seen it that the failure of one of these little banks, started upon insecure and irresponsible foundations, and boomed by fraudulent and false representations, have dragged down to ruin hundreds of good, hard-working, thrifty and deserving citizens.

The licenses issued by the exam-



THOMAS M. SULLIVAN,
 Democratic Candidate for President of the Sanitary District of Chicago.

ing board, which, of course, should be composed of responsible citizens and able financiers, should be of a character that would be absolutely prohibitive of all schemes and projects for the establishment of phony concerns of this kind.

This would be welcomed by all sound and responsible banking houses, whether private or national.

E. J. BRUNDAGE PLATFORM.

Campaign managers for Edward J. Brundage, candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney-general, gave out his platform. These items are emphasized:

"1. I will give the state of Illinois a thoroughgoing and efficient administration of the office of attorney-general."

"2. That interpretation of all law, when I become attorney-general, will hew to one line—namely, nothing not intended to be covered by the law will be read into it, nor will anything comprehended by its text be eliminated."

"3. It will be my constant aim, after reference to supreme court decisions and the acts of the legislature, to divine the meaning of all laws and enforce them."

"4. I will engage as my assistants the ablest lawyers available."

"5. Litigation will be brought to a conclusion as rapidly as possible, instead of being permitted to drag indefinitely for the sole purpose of paying fees from state funds."

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Every day the Illinois free employment bureau connects workers with jobs, and nearly every day of late it has published a tale of places waiting for men and women whose capital lies in brain and muscle, rather than in bank accounts. The latest call of this sort was for farm help, at wages running from \$35 to \$45 per month. How strange, by the way, tariff barons must find it that American farmers, though paying such wages, are still able to sell their products in London and Liverpool in competition with crops grown by the "pauper labor" of less developed lands!

The record of the employment bureau shows that the state is prosperous. Also, it gives some notion of the enormous benefit which Gov. Dunne conferred on workers when he secured the creation of this bureau, whose free and unselfish service is saving thousands of men and women from the extortions formerly practiced upon them. The time has passed in Illinois when a man wanting work has to pay for a job.—Chicago Journal.

FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Illinois needs a new constitution. The Citizens' Association of Chicago, in its forty-first annual report, has the following to say on the subject, which voices the sentiments of many good citizens:

"Greatly to our regret the General Assembly failed to submit to the people of the state the question of holding a constitutional convention. The convention joint resolution introduced by Senator Edward C. Curtis was adopted by the Senate on March 11th by an almost unanimous vote. But when the matter came to a vote in the House on March 31st, the vote on the joint resolution was 92 in favor and 32 opposed, with 29 members absent or not voting. Thus the measure failed by the narrow margin of ten votes to receive the 102 votes constituting the two-thirds required by law."

"We are informed by the officers of the Constitutional Convention League, which had the convention campaign in hand, that the league had received assurances from 105 members of the House that they favored the submission of the convention question to the people; and that most of these were in the form of written pledges to vote for the necessary joint resolution. According to the league, 17 representatives who had given such assurances either opposed the resolution or failed to vote on it. Fourteen of these, nine of whom represent Cook county districts, had given unqualified written pledges."

"Our belief in the necessity of holding a constitutional convention has not been shaken by this temporary defeat. Sooner or later—and certainly before very long—the small minority of the legislature which has had the temerity to refuse to allow the people of Illinois to decide whether they

desired a constitutional convention will have to give way.

"We shall continue to do our utmost to bring about the calling of a constitutional convention because we are convinced that the convention plan affords the most practicable means of securing a shorter ballot; better and more economical local government through needed consolidation of the city, county, Sanitary District and other taxing bodies of Cook county; and broader charter powers for Chicago that are necessary to the city's welfare."

IGNORING THE GERMANS.

The gang of bosses who are ruining the Democratic party in Chicago have decided that they can get along without the German vote. They have put up a county ticket without a German name on it and openly boast that they "don't need the Germans." This sort of Know Nothingism may be popular with the gang, but it is not popular with the people. Fair play is a jewel and in this cosmopolitan community every nationality deserves to be recognized on a big county ticket. The Germans are not the only people proscribed. There is not one man named on the gang county ticket who had a native American grandfather. Native Americans are tabooed. Irish Democrats all over Chicago are indignant at this action of a gang of Newly Rich Contractors and Graft Hunters for using methods which bring men of other nationalities into the belief that the Irish want all the offices. This is not true. The Irish-American is the most generous of men and he believes in the elevation of worthy fellow citizens regardless of the place of their birth. This noble sentiment does not appear to have taken root in the small minority of Irishmen who compose the Office Holders' Union and the Contract Extractors' Political Association. These fellows, intoxicated with success, drunk with power, and proud of newly acquired wealth, believe in putting no man into office who will not agree beforehand to do their bidding.

The Germans of Chicago are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Gang Machine has wilfully ignored them.

EAGLETS.

The word has been sent around that there will be no bar primary preceding the Sept. 13 primaries, as is usually held by the Chicago Bar Association. Interested candidates have been looking for a reason for the failure.

Joseph Keady, the veteran master horsehoof and well known Democratic leader, has almost entirely recovered from the serious street car accident of which he was the victim last Winter and is taking an active part in the campaign.

After waiting many months the Civil Service Commission has arranged to hold examinations for some 300 jobs in the city hall. After being appointed ostensibly for sixty days, because there was nobody on the civil service lists eligible for the positions, most of these political job holders have been reappointed at the end of each sixty-day period.

Morton McCormack, statistician for the Board of Education, a \$3,000 job, will take his examination on Sept. 22. August W. Miller, superintendent of streets at \$4,000, will not take his examination until Sept. 29. The examination for chief of detectives, a post now held by Charles Larkin, is set for two days after Christmas. The test for general foreman of the reduction works, which pays \$3,600 a year and is held by Ollie King, the Thompson candidate for committee-man in the 5th ward last April, has been set for three days before Christmas. The last examination will not be held until Dec. 30. Dec. 31 is a Sunday.

Thomas M. Sullivan, seeking the Democratic nomination for president of the Sanitary District Board on his record as trustee, in his campaign speeches is promising to reduce the bonded debt of the district if elected president. In his campaign literature he points out how the debt has been reduced by the present administration, of which he is a majority member.

Re-elect Judge John R. Caverly to the Municipal bench.

WHO IS WHO NOW

JUDGE CLAYTON KNEW



C. HARRIS & EWING

Sometimes it comes in handy for a United States Judge to have been a member of congress. Judge Henry D. Clayton, who is on the circuit bench of Alabama, not long ago was trying a case in which the question of a man's handwriting was involved. Under the Alabama law it was always necessary to prove a person's handwriting, and the admission of one's writing by comparison could not be taken in evidence to prove the authenticity of a document introduced in evidence. The defendant sought to gain a point in his case by introducing a letter in the handwriting of one of the parties involved. Judge Clayton ruled that the writing was admissible.

Immediately the lawyer on the other side rose and suggested to the court that his long service in congress had probably made him rusty in the law; that handwriting could not be proved by comparison with writing admitted as authentic. Whereupon Judge Clayton calmly remarked that while he was in congress as chairman of the judiciary committee he had passed a law permitting proof of handwriting by just such a method, and he referred the contending lawyer to the paragraph and page of the Revised Statutes where the law could be found.

"Sometimes even a practicing lawyer gets rusty," observed the abashed attorney, as he sat down.

KENYON MADE THEM HUNGRY

Senator Kenyon stirred the senate to a high pitch of hunger the other day. He was talking about child labor. In the course of his talk he drew a picture of a farmer's boy sitting down to an old-fashioned country dinner.

The senator was contrasting the life of the factory boy and the farm boy. He said that while the farm boy worked in the fields, rested at noon by turning the grindstone, milked the cows and so on, still he went swimming and fishing, saw the circus, and had a pretty good time.

"I have a very distinct recollection that as a boy on a farm I had to pitch the bundles to the threshing machine," said he. "I used to think that was about the hardest work that could possibly be done in the world."

"But when you remember the farmer's dinner—the fried chicken and mashed potatoes, and gravy, and corn on the cob, and tomatoes, and the bread and the butter that melted in your mouth, and the apple pie with a piece of cheese—and then you could go out and lie under a tree—it was not so bad."

At this point there was a general rush to the luncheon and a chorus of orders for fried chicken.

MAYOR MITCHEL STUNG



C. HARRIS & EWING

Mayor Mitchell, Police Commissioner Woods and a galaxy of other luminaries that sparkle in the New York city administration's drapery embarked on the police patrol boat at the Battery on the other day and disembarked at Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. Their object was to inspect and review the 400 New York city policemen undergoing military training at that point, but the mayor was badly stung.

It fell out in this manner. The policemen, to do them nothing more than justice, drilled in a very able and very soldierly manner.

Hovering over the mayor's head was a yellow-jacket, who took in all these proceedings with a knowing eye.

The last notes of the police band had died away, the last straining policeman had recovered his equilibrium; it was at that moment the bee struck. A shock passed through the frame of the mayor, his face contorted into a horrified grimace, and he made a frantic pass at the back of his leg. He was too late. The khaki-clad were already leaving the field, and the yellow-jacket was gallantly covering their retreat. And even while he groined inwardly, the police band suddenly broke into the rollicking notes of "Never Let the Same Bee Sting You Twice." And the mayor took the hint and left, too.

ADMIRAL HERBERT QUICK

Herbert Quick, member of the new farm loan board, looks like a magnate, even if he is a farmer. One day when he went into breakfast in Youngs hotel in Boston, one of the dignified and portly negro waiters came over and filling his glass said: "Good mornin', general, will you have some canteloup?" "Yes," said Quick, "but I am not a general."

The waiter brought it and said: "Now, governor, will you have some cereal?" "Yes, some oatmeal, but I am not a governor."

Again the waiter came and said: "Now, judge, what is you gwine to have for breakfast?" "Bring me some ham and eggs," said Quick, "but I am not a judge."

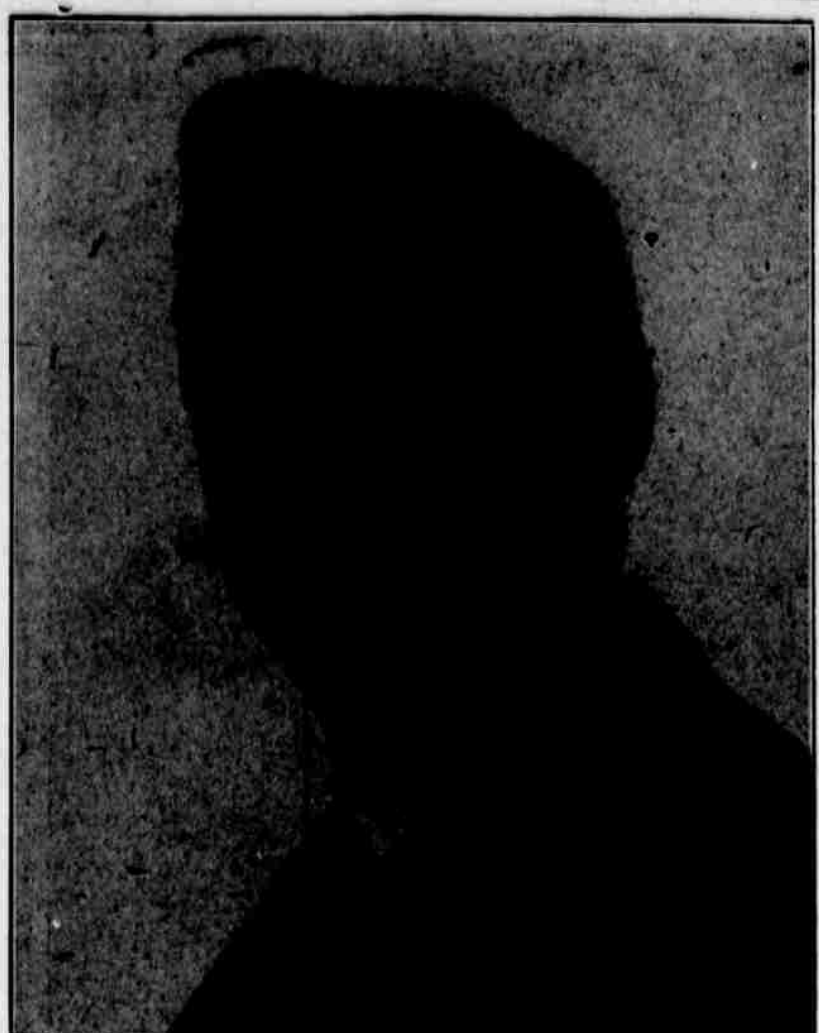
As the meal drew to its close the waiter said: "Boss, does you mind tellin' me what you is?" Quick's sense of humor had been already aroused and he said: "Why, no, I don't mind telling you I am the admiral of the Swiss navy." "For de Lord," said the waiter, "I did not know 's what you was, but I done know dat whatever you was you was de top of the heap."

His tip was scarcely less generous than the compliment.

Mr. Quick has been many things besides admiral of the Swiss navy. Having been born and reared on a farm in Iowa had having attended country schools, it was not unnatural that in later life he should become the editor of a farm journal; but he also has been a teacher, a practicing lawyer, manager of telephone companies, associate editor of a political weekly and mayor of Sioux City. In his spare time he has written a number of novels and numerous magazine articles, and he has been at times quite active in politics as a member of the Democratic party.

X-RAY AIDS DENTISTS.

A compact, easily operated X-ray apparatus designed especially for dental work, is described in the July Popular Mechanics Magazine. With this outfit dentists can quickly determine whether or not root canals have been properly filled, and locate infected areas, uncracked or impacted teeth, pyorrhea, etc. The thoroughly reliable information which this equipment makes available for the dentist often enables him to avoid serious mistakes in treating teeth.



JOSEPH HOPP,
 Chairman of the Moving Picture Exhibitors' Committee on Political Action.

TOM SULLIVAN'S PLATFORM

Democratic Candidate for Sanitary District Head Gives Pledges.

Thomas M. Sullivan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the drainage board, issued his platform. Among the pledges are:

Continuation of the present method of sewage disposal as long as conditions will permit, to be supplemented by other methods as conditions require.

Immediate diversion of all sewage from Lake Michigan, including that of Evanston and South Chicago.

Complete protection of drinking water supply by latest scientific methods.

Reduction of tax rate each year consistent with the work to be performed by the district.

Permanent improvements to be paid for by the sale of bonds.

Enlargement and maintenance of the district's municipal hydro electric plant to its highest efficiency.

Extension of street lighting to the different municipalities within the district at lowest possible cost to them.

Development by district of additional water power below present powerhouse in order to furnish Chicago with additional street lights.

The earliest possible solution of the "Bubbly creek" nuisance.

The parking of autos on both sides of Sheridan Drive in the vicinity of Balmoral avenue causes much criticism of the Lincoln Park board for permitting it.

Leo V. Roeder would make a splendid municipal judge. He is a good lawyer and an able man.

Joseph J. Sullivan is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Board of Equalization in the Tenth District. Mr. Sullivan is qualified in every way for the position, has an army of friends throughout the district and should prove an easy winner at the primaries.

John G. Jacobson, 1625 North Claremont avenue, is making an active campaign for renomination for member of the house of representatives from the Twenty-fifth District. The district in the Forty-ninth General Assembly was divided between Mr. Jacobson, a Democrat; Charles L. Fieldstack, Republican; Joseph M. Mason, Socialist.

John J. Sweeney, the popular manager of the big Randolph Grocery & Market Company, is public spirited and progressive and is highly respected in the business world.

H. P. Reger & Co., of 54 W. Randolph street, who make a specialty of good heating and plumbing work, stand well with their customers.

John T. O'Malley of 1222 North Wells street, the popular proprietor of the big Wells Boarding Stables, is one of the best liked Democrats in Chicago. He is one of the coming men of the party and should he ever run for office would be a certain winner.

Judge John M. O'Connor pleases his thousands of friends by his fine record in the Superior Court.

Judge Thomas F. Scully has shown since his election to the County bench that he is the right man in the right place. He has met every question raised concerning the election machinery with ability and firmness. The people are proud of him.

William M. Morrison, the well known photographer, whose studio is located in the Schiller building, is one of the substantial and highly respected residents of the North Side. He is much talked of for Alderman of the Twenty-first ward.

Mr. O. Osterrieder, long and favorably connected with the great Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company, has

opened a big advertising agency at Room 509 Harvester Building, 606 S. Michigan avenue. Mr. Osterrieder is a square man who deserves the support of the liberal element who want good advertising.

Charles McHugh, the genial proprietor of the Lexington Hotel, is doing good work in improving conditions in the First ward.

The Balfour Johnstone Civil Service and Preparatory School enjoys a well deserved reputation for thoroughness and ability.

The New Roma restaurant at 117 North Clark street, of which I. Pellegrini is the popular manager, grows in favor with the public every day.

Wheeler & Company, the well known credit clothiers at 135 South Clark street, make lasting friends out of everybody they do business with.

John G. Oglesby, after giving the country districts a thorough scouring in his hunt for Republican votes for his candidacy for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, has switched his activities to Chicago. He began with a speech at the Hamilton Club.

A. Cherney, the well known teaming contractor, is building up a great business through his careful attention to his customers.

Jones & Jacoby of 426 Plymouth court have a splendid name in the business and building world. Their reputation as plumbers is like the work they turn out—first class.

Blame for the delay in the payment of salaries to families of city employees who are members of the Illinois troops on duty at the border was placed on the adjutant general's office by City Comptroller Eugene R. Pike and City Paymaster John J. Healy.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

State Bank of Chicago

Chamber of Commerce Building, La Salle and Washington Streets.

Condensed Report July 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$24,111,667.30
Overdrafts	1,358.89
Undivided profits	1,380,714.57
Cash and due from banks	10,761,950.60
	\$36,553,691.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus (earned)	3,069,000.00
Undivided profits	1,380,714.57
Reserves for interest and taxes	50,000.00
Dividends unpaid	20,000.00
Deposits	31,153,650.86
	\$36,553,691.36

Officers.
 L. A. Goddard, President.
 Henry H. Haugan, Vice-President.
 Henry S. Henschen, Cashier.
 Frank L. Packard, Asst. Cashier.
 C. Edward Carlson, Asst. Cashier.
 Walter J. Cox, Asst. Cashier.
 Edw. A. Schroeder, Asst. Cashier.
 Samuel M. Knicker, Asst. Secretary.
 William C. Miller, Asst. Secretary.

Board of Directors.
 David N. Baker.
 J. J. Davis, Chairman Reid, Murdoch & Co.
 L. A. Goddard, President.
 Henry H. Haugan, Vice-President.
 H. G. Haugan, Retired.
 Oscar H. Haugan, Manager Real Estate Loan Dept.
 H. L. Lanquist, President Lanquist & Nursery.
 Wm. A. Peterson, Proprietor Peterson Nursery.
 Geo. E. Rickards, Chicago Title & Trust Company.
 Moses J. Wentworth, Capitalist.

Interest allowed on Demand Certificates of Deposit for \$1,000 and larger amounts: THREE PER CENT.

on Certificates of Deposit running four months or longer, and on

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.
 These can be opened at any time with one dollar or more. Interest is compounded January 1st and July 1st.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS.
 of individuals, firms and corporations are solicited. Loans made on approved names or collateral.

WILLS AND TRUSTS.
 This bank's Trust Department is equipped to handle with skill and experience its clients' wills, estates, agencies, trusteeships, etc., and is authorized by law to act in such matters.

INVESTMENTS.
 Clients wishing to avail themselves of the bank's experience in selecting safe investments are invited to call on or write our Bond Department or Real Estate Loan Department for choice bonds and mortgages yielding 5 and 6 1/2 per cent interest. These can be had in amounts of \$500 and upwards.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

YOUR BUSINESS INVITED.
 Our Record: Thirty-seven years of Conservative Banking.